

# The Week Abroad—News of Developments in Europe

## Europe Facing New Crisis as Cabinets Fall

End of Five Governments in Week Reminiscent of Autumn of 1918; Few Signs of Improvement

### Italian Situation Is Bad

Unrest and Disorders Are Increasing; Polish Army in a Perilous Position

By Arthur S. Draper  
Special Cable to The Tribune  
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LONDON, June 12.—The whole European situation is decidedly unsettled this week and there are few signs of an improvement in the near future. The fall of five governments within a week is reminiscent of the hectic days just before the armistice when cabinets toppled over like so many tin cans. The Italian political crisis, resulting from the retirement of the Nitti government, before it had an opportunity to defend the bread decree, and clashes between strikers and soldiers attracted attention because of the fact that disorder in Italy is certain to have a strong reaction elsewhere. No recent observer of Italy could fail to note the evidences of unrest and dissatisfaction apparent everywhere. The fall of the Nitti government was inevitable, but it was expected that it would at least survive a few weeks. The Italian masses needed only the announcement of the increase in the price of bread—unpalatable stuff at best—to arouse them to a revolt. The presence of thousands of soldiers in the various populated districts of the country was another cause for the unrest.

**Socialists Gaining Recruits**  
The Socialists have been gaining recruits rapidly and things have gone from bad to worse. The general strike Wednesday stopped trains, telephones and factories. Scarcely also joined the strikers, refusing to permit the transport of troops to Albania, where the Italian forces were attacked by the revolutionaries.

Even before the news of the Italian disorders reached London it was decided that the Spa conference must be postponed, as German elections had changed the whole situation. No British observer anticipated the heavy defeat of the Majority Socialists or the smashing victories of the Independent Socialists, though it was expected that the Moderates would lose some seats. The Reichstag, where they held most power. The Treaty of Versailles, which has undergone much modification, is now apparently doomed to further changes. The British will

## 50,000 Weep During Ceremony Making Joan of Arc a Saint

Canonization, as Impressive as It Is Unusual in These Days of Strife, Draws Catholics and Non-Catholics, Royalists and Socialists to Rome

From The Tribune's European Bureau  
ROME, May 16.—From every part of the world pilgrims came to Rome to attend the canonization of Joan of Arc, a religious ceremony as profoundly impressive as it is unusual in these days of strife, national and individual jealousy and clashes among classes. Some 50,000 pilgrims, rich and poor, Catholics and non-Catholics, royalists and Socialists, cardinals and young monks, saw some part of the long ceremony in St. Peter's during which the youthful Maid of Orleans was raised to sainthood.

In the greatest of all churches the girl who was condemned to die at the stake by the French Catholic clergy after she had raised the Dauphin to the throne received the highest tribute ever accorded to a woman.

Five hundred years after her frightful death this modest girl, classed as a heretic, denounced as a failure, branded as a liar, condemned by the English soldiers, betrayed by the French clergy, was made a saint by Pope Benedict. Ten thousand wept when, amid the stifling smoke and fierce flames, Joan uttered her last cry of religious faith, in Rouen; tears filled the eyes of many monks when the Pope pronounced the words in Rome's famous church which made Joan a saint.

**Women Pilgrims Wear Black**  
Days in advance of the ceremony pilgrims began to arrive in Rome from distant parts of the world. There was a festive air about the city last night. At daybreak the roads leading to St. Peter's were thronged with people, though the church doors were not open until 6 o'clock and the ceremony did not start until two hours later. The women were dressed in black, and in place of hats wore black lace mantillas. Many of the men wore evening clothes. Here and there one could see a woman carrying a camp chair, as there are no seats in the body of St. Peter's. Some of the pilgrims had brought baskets containing food. Every one seemed to have a program of the service. Priests and nuns moved like a countless army of ants toward the entrances to St. Peter's, over which hung banners showing the armor-clad Joan ascending in the clouds.

**French Get Place of Honor**  
Within the wonderful church the scene was profoundly affecting. Un-

## U. S. Drys Put Up Hot Fight In Scotland

"Foreign Invaders" Charge Denied by Prohibition Chief; Says No Funds Come From This Country

### Will Vote in November

Scotch "Respectability" Makes War Vary From That in Other Islands

By Arthur E. Mann  
LONDON, June 11.—American prohibitionists are battling for the "cause" in Scotland.

In November and December, Scotland, for the first time since the new law was passed, will vote, by parishes, on the question of closing up the saloons, or "public-houses," as they are called in the British Isles. Already, under the rights of landowners, 232 parishes out of the total of 413 in Scotland are a saloonless desert. Most of these present dry areas, however, are in suburban and country districts, and it is in the cities and towns that the prohibition campaign is being most fiercely fought.

**No Funds From America**  
The dry fight is being energized by the National Citizens' Council, a strategical amalgamation of the dozen or so Scotch temperance societies, whose leaders are using a number of American Anti-Saloon league and some New Zealand prohibitionists in their efforts to convince "Scotch" of the blessings of prohibition. Col. Kyle, who is in charge of the propaganda work, has continually to face the liquor interests' charge that the campaign is the work of foreign invaders, and he replies:

"We are getting no money from America for our campaign. We invited certain American speakers to come over and explain what has happened there, and we pay their expenses. The New Zealand speakers are in like case, and their evidence is particularly interesting because nearly half of the electoral areas in that dominion have gone 'no license.'"

**Drys Effectively Organized**  
The prohibition crowd has developed a very effective campaign organization. In almost every voting area—wherever a poll is needed—local committees have been formed. Public meetings are being held, literature is being distributed, and even the movies are being mobilized to picture the perils of drink.

But the propaganda of the liquor trade also is booming. A central Anti-Prohibition Campaign Council of all the liquor interests has been formed, with eighty federated associations throughout the country and with a system of election committees, women's committees and election agents. Every public house and every licensed grocer's store has been turned into a center for the distribution of literature. Handbills and manifestos are left at every house. Piles stand next to the clove drive on every bar. Posters are stuck on all the sign-boards and the inside and outside of public-houses form picture galleries showing true-born Britons bravely defending their natural rights against wicked American prohibitionists.

**Denounced as Class Legislation**  
H. Earnshaw, chief of the anti-prohibition propagandists, says prohibition is class legislation of the worst kind.

"In any district where a 'no license' resolution is carried, the only man who will not be able to get liquor is the working man," he declares. "The rich man will not be interfered with. If the whole of Scotland voted 'no license' to-morrow the man with sufficient money to buy from the wholesaler would get what he wanted. The intolerant attitude of the American Anti-Saloon league speakers becomes known, the greater will be the revulsion of feeling against it. We are not out to defend the drunkard, our worst enemy, but are appealing to the people of Scotland to defend their individual rights."

The situation with regard to prospective prohibition is considerably different in Scotland than in England, Wales or Ireland. In the three last named areas the public-house has some social recognition as a kind of "poor man's club." But Scotch "respectability" takes a much less lenient view of the saloon. What in an English village is as natural as church-going, is viewed in the Scottish countryside as a step toward the pit.

**Different Drinking Customs**  
This difference is largely the result of different drinking customs. The popularity of whisky and police strictness in Scotland have resulted, very often, in making the Scotch "pub" merely a drinking shop, with no comfort and no exchange of social amenities; nothing but a long bar at which men stand and drink quickly.

Again, the attitude of certain Scotch political parties indicates a quicker prospect for prohibition in North Britain than in the rest of the United Kingdom. While labor opinion in England is mostly in favor of government purchase of the liquor business, in Scotland majorities in the Independent Labor party (the Socialist Party) and the Scottish Trade Unions Congress have urged their members to vote "no license."

## Paris Gives Cool Welcome To Damrosch Orchestra

Tribune Correspondent Describes the Adventures of New York Symphony in French Capital

By Ralph Courtney  
PARIS, May 25.—Much water has passed under the Seine bridge since, more than a year ago, the French Minister of Fine Arts invited the Damrosch orchestra to France and offered to place at its disposition the greatest national theater, the Paris Opera. If Damrosch had been able to accept the invitation earlier he might have played to the President of the Republic and had honors pressed upon him at the hands of the French civil authorities. As it has happened, the French President did not attend Damrosch's performances, and even the Italian Ambassador had a previous engagement. Time was when an American institution, good or bad, was received in Europe with open arms and flattered with unwonted attentions. Those were the days when America was to ratify the treaty, when she was about to join the league of nations and, above all, when she was expected to come to the financial help of Europe.

In short, Damrosch's invitation to play in France was accompanied by an effusion of politeness which has not been realized in practice.

The Damrosch orchestra gave three concerts in Paris before leaving for Italy, Belgium, Holland and finally England. Americans from all over France came to Paris to attend. On the other hand, very few French people of the great public came to hear the New York Symphony Orchestra. To the Frenchman "American" and "music" are not two words which he usually associates together. He knows the jazz and loves it. That is real "American" music; he has yet to learn that Americans can produce or play any other kind.

**Composers Ploek to Concert**  
America is permanently booked in the French mind to produce something extravagant, outré, or at least comic. The costliest hat or Sousa's Band or President Wilson go straight to the French heart. But who ever heard of a New York Symphony Orchestra? Damrosch also had the misfortune to make his débuts simultaneously with two new musical productions, "The Perverts" and "A Rich Affair," both stronger meat for the public than a symphony orchestra.

Turning from the general public to lovers of music and musicians, the story of Damrosch's appearance in Paris is quite different. Not only all those deeply interested in music but all the great composers themselves came to hear Damrosch. Among these was Vincent d'Indy, whose "Istar" Damrosch gave in a manner which thoroughly delighted its author.

**Orchestra Charming Composer**  
I asked a French composer and musician to give me his candid opinion of the New York orchestra's playing. His verdict is as follows:

"I was particularly charmed by the discipline, unity and feeling for music displayed by the musicians from New York. Their chords were expressive and supple, their brasses powerful without undue strength; the wood instruments were played with the same charm as our own French 'bois,' which are noted for their pure and pastoral tone. The general execution was rhythmic, varied and remarkably intelligent. Only artists accustomed to working together under the leadership of the same conductor can reach such perfection. It was especially in French modern music that I appreciated their playing. 'Daphnis and Chloé,' by Ravel, is a work which requires great delicacy. The shading is subtle and fugitive, especially in the overture, where the play of light accompanying the dawn of day is described. Under the intelligent and inspired leadership of Damrosch the players arrived at results which could well make our French orchestras envious. In the rather abstract variations of 'Istar,' in which the theme, at first overcharged with complexity, gradually simplifies itself, they were also marvelous. I must say, however, that I liked them less in the Heroic Symphony of Beethoven, which to my mind demands more austerity and grandeur. In saying this I except the Dead March, in which the rhythm, sharp and weighty, which accompanies the lamentation of the violins, was finely rendered."

**Translation Praised**  
"L'Homme Libre" says: "Although I am chauvin enough to demand the integral fulfillment of the Treaty of Versailles, I think I can risk the statement that I found much more complete pleasure in hearing the Heroic Symphony executed by the orchestra of M. Weingartner than that of Walter Damrosch. But I am prepared to give due praise to the good translation, if I may so express myself, which the latter gave us 'Istar' and the praiseworthy intentions which he exerted in interpreting the subtle Maurice Ravel."

"Liberté" opines: "The real sense of Beethoven's 'Istar' seemed to escape them. But in Mozart, who is without great style, they introduced an agreeable lightness, and their interpretation of modern authors was entirely remarkable. Their playing of 'Daphnis and Chloé' especially aroused great enthusiasm."

"Figaro" says: "The constant efforts

## London Detective Force Enlarged to Fight Crime

Scotland Yard Selecting 100 Keen Young Men to Cope With Skilful Crooks

From The Tribune's European Bureau  
LONDON, May 26.—English criminals, who for several months have been indulging in profitable crime, ranging from murder to robbery with seeming exemption from capture, are now faced with the prospects of having 100 new, keen, young detectives on their trails.

Brigadier General Horwood, the new Commissioner of Scotland Yard, is enlarging the Criminal Investigation Bureau—otherwise the detective force—with 100 men chosen from among the uniformed police. These new detectives are being given a special course at the "Yard" before being assigned to active duty in the pursuit of the idle rich of the underworld.

Of late London has awakened many mornings to read of rich hauls made by burglars in fashionable hotels, houses and apartments, criminal invasions into stores and warehouses and murders for money. A combination of skilful crooks and insufficient forces at the disposal of the police authorities has resulted in the escape of a great number of the criminals.

Many of the great jewel robberies are believed to have been done by swell cracksmen of the "Rand" type who, by their prosperous and fashionable appearance, do not arouse suspicion if they are seen entering or leaving the scene of the burglary. Those operating against stores and warehouses are working a new dodge on the police. After forcing the doors outside confederates either lock them again or substitute new duplicate locks for the broken ones, so that watchmen and policemen on their rounds think all is well within.

Another handicap which the police have been under is the lack of enough automobiles for pursuit purposes.

## 100,000 Boy Scouts To Mobilize in London

Representatives From 30 Nations to Attend International Exhibition This Summer

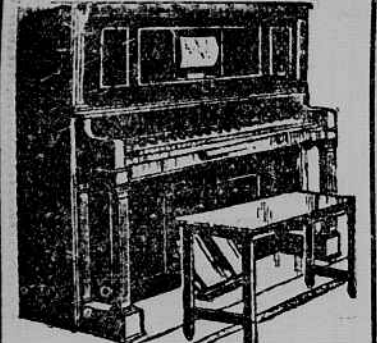
From The Tribune's European Bureau  
LONDON, May 28.—Boy Scouts from thirty different countries will mobilize here at the end of July for a great international Boy Scout exhibition, which opens on July 30. The "big show" will be staged in Olympia—London's Madison Square Garden.

Optimistic boosters of the affair prophesy 100,000 boy visitors will be congregated here the first week in August. Neither Russia nor the Central Powers will be represented. The former country started a Scout organization shortly before the war, but it, like so many other Russian institutions, disappeared during the revolution. Germany and Austria raised battalions of boys before and during the war, but these were really military cadets camouflaged as Scouts.

Among the announced objects of the exhibition is the promotion of "a spirit of brotherhood among the rising generation throughout the world." Educational work of various sorts will be undertaken during the gathering and there will be a stall at the exhibition for this purpose, where league of nations literature written for boys will be handed out.

Scout delegates from various cities of the British Isles are bringing to the exhibition representations of their principal local industries. Newcastle Scouts will show a model coal mine. It is also hoped that each troop and county team will bring a pet animal or bird to form a Boy Scout "zoo."

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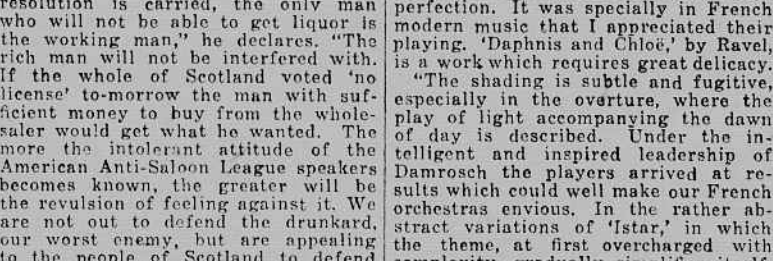
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## Where to Spend Your Summer Vacation

Consult the  
**Resort and Travel Graphic Sections**  
in this Issue

Sixteen of the twenty-eight pages are devoted to picturing the country's finest summer resorts—study them!

Other Resort and Travel Announcements Appear in Part III